w Orleans, where he remained until left for this city, arriving here last

arden also said that Barnett left Terre ute on the same day he did. The former at South. Farden was traced to New fork, thence to New Orleans and finally to this city. In every place he went the accused is said to have been a high-roller, and to have spent money like water.

Farden was formerly employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, and afterwards was an examiner in the Pension Department. He was first employed by the express company about three years ago.

VOORHEES'S NEW LECTURE. It Will Be Delivered at DePauw Uni-

versity Oct. 16. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 6.-Senator Voorhees has put the finishing touches on his new lecture, "The Holy Sepulcher," which he is to deliver at DePauw University on Oct. 16. The proceeds of the lecture are to go to the fund of the alumni assoclation. The Senator is a graduate in the class of 1849. The lecture amounts to an argument in defense of Christianity from the standpoint of one who has had large experience in the study and practice of law. The Senator has had his doubts and misgivings on the subject of religion. There have been times when he was skeptical of the authenticity of the Scriptures, and at other times he has felt that the teachings of the Bible afforded the only adequate source of consolation in great

Senator Voorhees became a member of . Stephen's Episcopal Church in this ty a number of years ago, he and the on. Bayless Hanna being confirmed the me day. His daughter, Miss Hallie and the carbon confirmed the carbon confirmed the carbon confirmed the Cathon corhece, is a recent convert to the Cathoshe was making a thorough study of the church's doctrine the Senator gave much thought to religious subjects and with her investigated the Scriptures.

INDIANA OBITUARY. Editor Swaim, of Bluffton Chronicle, Succumbs to Typhoid.

cial to the Indianapolis Journal. BLUFFTON, Ind., Oct. 6.-W. T. Swaim, editor of the Chronicle and Evening News, died this morning at 11 o'clock from typhold fever. He was taken ill a week ago and has sunk gradually from that time ontil his death. Mr. Swalm had completed all preparations to accompany the Republican editorial excursion to Atlanta, had secured his bertle and looked forward in anticipation to a delightful trip through the South with the members of was engaged in the practice of law. Seven rs ago he took charge of the Chronicle being a newspaper man of marked ity, made it one of the leading Rewhilean organs in this part of the State.

JOHN BROWN'S HANDCUFFS. The Iron Wristlets Which He Wore Found in Wabash County.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Oct. 6 .- Daniel Lizer, living near Lincolnville, this county, has a relic of great interest and value and which he had forgotten that he owned. A day or so ago, while rummaging around in his arret, he found an old trunk that had rened unopened for years, and which con-John Brown, whose uprising at Harper's made him famous. The cuffs are ther, Asa Maysteller, had charge of armory where Brown was imprisoned, presented him with the handcuffs thiry-two years ago. Mr. Lizer lived at Har-er's Ferry at the time of the uprising.

Burlington Dynamiters Sued. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 6.- Damage suits are oming fast as a result of the destruction of the saloon at Burlington by a mob a few recks ago. This time the plaintiff is Mrs. ohn Graham, owner of the demolished ng. She asks \$2,000 damages, naming as defendants twenty-one of the most ninent residents of the village, includng nearly all the business men, active workers and an ex-postmaster. Edrd Taylor, the saloon keeper, will also for damages, and the matter will be esented to the grand jury for criminal tion. The participants in the violence ade no effort to conceal their identity, tough this saloon has been destroyed by the first prosecution of the perpe-the first prosecution of the perpe-Those named in the complaint as ants are: William Everman, John John McCoy, William Fulwidner, Patton William Moore, Frederick Payne, Charles Gregory, Schuyler Brown, William Bernard, Obidah Bernard, Thomas Bernard, John Carr, John I. Viney, William Bossom, Claude Viney, John Bowley, Lincoln Witter and Leonard Stockton.

Outwitted by the Warden.

ial to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 6 .- It de ped to-day that had it not been for the diligence of Warden Hert, of the Prison outh, who checkmated the game of Edward Evans and Isaac Smith, while planing an escape from the penitentiary, the nen would have required but one night more in which to finish and carry out their plans. For some time the warden has known that the men were quietly planuing an escape by boring through an eight-inch concrete floor, and yesterday he decided to let them know that he was informed as to their intentions. He ordered the men ght to his office and told them of that mpleted their work and probably got my. Both are desperate men, and are ring terms for robbery. This is the lird time the new Republican warden has coesfully outwitted convicts in attempts escape, besides unearthing the countering scheme made public a week since.

Orthodox Quakers in Session. ecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., Oct. 6.-The conservative Friends are holding their Yearly Meeting at the Sugar Grove Church, two miles south of here. These people separated from the Friends' Church proper about twenty years ago, on account of the proreasive spirit manifested by a majority of their brethren. They declared the practice of the progressive Friends an innovation on the doctrine taught by their forefathers. These people still retain the straight coat and broad-primmed hat. The young women wear plain silk bonnets without ornaments. All are strict adherents to manners and customs practiced by the followers of William Penn. They are scupulously honest. A large crowd convened at this little county chapel this morning for public worship. The meeting will continue the remainder of this week, Wednesday being the next day for public worship.

Caught a Runaway Couple.

ial to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 6 .- Joseph lavick, brother of Fire Chief Slavick, of asville, came to this city to-day in earch of his wife, Lillie Slavick, who ad eloped with Chester H. Brown last hursday. He found them at a private arding house living under assumed and claiming to have been married their arrest on a charge of adultery and they were placed in jail to await trial next Thursday. John Brown gave bond for his brother and he was released, but the woman will remain in jail. She is thirty-three years old. Slavick is employed as head engineer in Hoen's furniture factory, in Evaporities. Evansville. As he is willing to forgive is wife, who is very penitent, it is probable the case will not be prosecuted.

W. C. T. U. Members Preached. cial to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 6 .- Owing to the nce of so many women of note at the tate convention of the Woman's Christian operance Union in this city, services in he Protestant churches were conducted by comed to-day. Women filled the pulpits both morning and evening. This afteroon a mass meeting was held at the pera house, where able addresses were Conger and Miss Baker, of Chicago.

The Causingham Memorial Meeting. cial to the Indianapolis Journal. RAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 6 .- The orial services in connection with the leath of Rev. R. J. Cunningham, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church uniting in

se services. Dr. Cunningham died in Au-

gust from typhoid fever, and the remains were taken to New York for interment by the side of his wife, who died some years previous. Dr. Cuninngham was the pastor of Wabash College, and was widely known among the students of that institution, having been an instructor in the college one year. Center Church was crowded this morning to listen to the remarks of Rev. W. P. Kane, of Bloomington, Ill. Rev. E. B. Thompson, of the First Presbyterian Church, read the Scripture, and prayer was offered by President Burroughs, of Walash College.

Murder in Knox County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 6.-A murder was committed last night in the lower end of this county. Ezra Feet, aged fifty, shot and killed Clark Isham, aged twenty-two. Both had been to this city and had been drinking. After reaching home they quarreled about a week's wages, which Isham claimed Feet owed him. Isham, it is alleged, seized an ax and started into Feet's house. Feet met him at the door and shot him with a double-barrel shotgun. The load of shot plowed through Isham's thigh, severing an artery, and he bled to death. Both were loggers engaged at a sawmill. Isham worked for and boarded with Feet. The murderer made no attempt to escape and was arrested this morning by Sheriff Tuckles, brought to this city and comitted to jail.

Early Hessian Fly Story.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 6.-The Hessian fly is getting in its-work on Wayne county's wheat fields, the stalks of wheat being now from three to four inches above the ground. A number of stalks examined were found without exception to be eaten by the little pests. How serious the devastation will prove is yet to be seen, but it may be that it will necessitate the fields being plowed

Cooper Jury Could Not Agree, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Oct. 6.-The jury in the Cooper will case failed to agree as to a verdict and were discharged this morning, after being out twenty-one hours. They stood 6 to 6, although on one ballot the votes were four for the plaintiff and eight for the will. It has not believed that this will end the litigation, but that another trial will be had at the next term.

Neither Got a Touch-Down. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LIMA, Ind., Oct. 6 .- The Howe Military School eleven played its first game with the

Lima High School eleven last Friday,

neither team securing a touchdown. The game was very exciting and full of many Death of Mrs. Ella Mount. CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 6.-Ella, wife of Charles Mount, president of the First National Bank, died last night, aged fifty-four, of cancer of the breast. She was a prominent member of the Presbyterian

FOUR DAYS OF RACING

GOOD PROGRAMME FOR CAMBRIDGE CITY MEETING THIS WEEK.

The Terre Haute Trotting Association Made a Little Money on Its Races.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Oct. 6.-The 'Red Letter Meeting" of the Cambridge City Trotting Park Association is to be held in this city Oct. 8 to 11, inclusive. All held in this city Oct. 8 to 11, inclusive. All the classes have filled and there is a good string of horses in training. One of the cards is the 2:50 pace for two-year-olds with fifteen entries. The 2:12 paces includes Pinewood, Quaker Boy, Alfondly, Harry Wood, Robert B. and five others. Gee Grimes is here with Guy, and will drive him an exhibition made each day with the probability of reducing his record. Three races will be given each day, consisting of trotting, pacing and running. The track is in prime condition and everything points to a large attendance.

Will Make \$2,000 on the Races.

ecial to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 6.-The Terre Haute Trotting Association will make \$2,000 on the meeting last week, and perhaps more if they meet with good success in the collections of suspended entrance fees. The list of these is a long one and the total amount will be nearly \$10,000. Mr. Hamlin was the largest winner of the meeting, the total of his share of the purses being \$3,000, but he had to pay a large amount of entrance fees, which diminished his total receipts considerably. Mr. Salisbury's winnings amounted to \$800, but his entrance fees cut this down to \$100

Bicycle Races at Anderson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 6 .- The bicycle races that were given here yesterday under the direction of the local branch, L. A W., were a disappointment. The crowd was small, and but four hundred paid to see the events, which, in most cases, were exciting. There were seventy-two entries, and all the races were well filled. Dr. C. N. Branch was umpire, and A. M. Wellington, H. Rogers and John Wilson judges. he following is the summary: First Race, One-mile Novice—A. A. Lansberry first, W. Jones second, Rob Wolfe third. Time, 3:50.

Second Race, Quarter-mile Open-Earl Forrer first, Lee Heller second, Charles Nobb third. Time, :32½.

Third Race-Two-mile Open-Earl Forrer first, B. Lukens second, Lee Heller third. Fourth Race, County Championship—B. Lukens first, George Risinger second, Clint Lansberry third. Time, 2:39.

Fifth Race, Mile Open—Lee Heller first, Earl Forrer second, Charles Knobb third.

B. Lukens fourth. Time, 2:29.
Sixth Race, Special Five-mile Handicap—Clint Lansberry first, George Risinger second, Jerome Hinkle third, Lee Heller fourth. Time, 12:37. The prizes amounted to nearly \$600, and were claimed last night.

A DUCHESS, BUT A SHOPLIFTER. It Cost \$10,000 to Get Her Out of the Clutches of the Paris Police. New York World.

Speculation is rife in London as to the lentity of the English duchess who, according to the annual police reports of the French government just published, has been arrested during the past twelve months in one of the greatest Parisian emporiums for shoplifting, quantities of olen articles being discovered about her Her Grace was subjected to the indig-

nity of arrest and search by the police and to the even still more intolerable ignominy of detention for forty-eight hours at the depot or central police station among female criminals of every description. She was extricated from this disagreeable situation with great difficulty through the inembassador, and only after the payment of a fine of \$10,000, which has been devoted to the relief of the Paris poor.

The Paris police, with the gallantry that ngs to their race, have had the comndable consideration to abstain from shed report. But the number of English uchesses is small. There are not more than twenty, and they are such important nages that their migrations are considered worthy of mention in the news-papers. Only a few of the strawberry leaf coroneted ladies crossed the channel to Paris last year, hence there are about three among whom the titled shoplifter

People are inclined to think the klepto-maniac Duchess is a dame twice widowed, a commoner by birth. It is well known that last year something happened which suddenly caused this until then frivolous lady to change her mode of life and become fanatical on the subject of religion, her days now being spent in fasting, prayer and in the endeavor to do good to the poor. Moreover, she has abandoned Paris, once her favorite residence.

Her Grace may console perself with the Her Grace may console herself with the knowlege that she is by no means the only woman of her rank afflicted with klepto-mania, or who has been arrested while shoplifting. The daughter of a reigning prince in Germany and some Russian prinesses were detected some eight months ago ourloining small articles in a Paris shop and were only let go after paying heavy nes. Kleptomania is far commoner among the high born, delicately nurtured classes than people realize, and as Paris is the headquarters of everything calculated to tempt the purse of the fair one, it is only natural that those afflicted with this moral

ment should find it impossible to sup-

oreign embassies at Paris are put to a cood deal of trouble in extricating their cuntrywomen from scrapes of this kind.

CORBETT IS IN TEXAS THE CHAMPION MEETS SEVERAL OF THE STATE LEGISLATORS. The Champion Wants a Referee at Once So as to Force Fitzsimmons to a Meeting-Places for the Fight.

view regarding Fitzsimmons's stake money.

I would not be acting fairly with my

Fitzsimmons simply wants a loser's end of the bet. He loses no reputation if I defeat

him, and he has a chance, of course, to

"I hope and believe," continued Corbett,

"that Dan Stuart will be able to pull the

fight off; but it is an assured fact that it

and go traveling over the country gather-ing in shekels on the advertising he has got out of it. He is a big winner right

Stuart be unable to pull the fight off. Let that referee have the authority to say to

us the moment Stuart says he has failed:

cellent way of assuring a meeting? It seems to me that it is fair. I do not want

that Fitzsimons shall name six men, and

Fitz Anxious to Meet Corbett.

Illinois Site for the Mill.

if these be men of known ability and hon-

out of the State without a meeting

he pretends, is not that an ex-

mmons, and I don't want him to get

"A few days before I left New York,"

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 6 .- James J. Corbett and party arrived here this morning at 7:30 o'clock from New Orleans. During the afternoon he met five members of the Legislature, who were returning from Austin. All of them sought introductions. Corbett greeted them pleasantly and twitted them jocosely regarding the recent legisla-

ides these mining companies there are wenty-seven miscellaneous companies, or-To a reporter Corbett said he felt exceedingly good. His appearance was corroborative testimony, for he was very cheerful and his eyes bright. His face is full and there is to it a glow of health. Corbett complains that the papers in New Orleans did him an injustice in an inter-

the champion said, "Phil Dwyer, the stakeholder, came down to Asbury Park and told me that \$8,500 of Fitzsimmons's stake It is only a matter of time until this golden bubble will burst, and thousands of men will suddenly learn that they have been swallowed up in the vortex of speculation. Nothing has equaled this South African mining craze in European history money had been attached. He said also that he understood the remaining \$1,500 would also be attached. He told me that in the event of my winning I should get no save the Panama canal flasco. It may be stake money whatever. Now, my friends predicted with safety that when this drunk-en dream of South African speculation shall have been broken and European capi-talists shall have returned to their sober have put up \$10,000 for me and they are betting it against nothing. I submit that

LONDON COMMENT ON YALE VIC-TORY OVER CAMBRIDGE MEN. will not be in Dallas. Fitzsimmons will appear there Oct. 31, and he will get his \$2,500—half of the forfeit money that has been promised. Now, after Fitzsimmons gets that money, what then? He can pocket it

United States War Ships on the Way to South China-Snub for the British Representative.

New York on Saturday: 'Meet me to-morrow at such and such a place and fight for your stakes and the beat England at the Oval in 1892, and it towards accepting defeat gracefully we to name the referee. I am perfectly willing might, perhaps, cease to talk quite s much about the differences of climate as esty, I will select the man, George Siler and 'Yank' Sullivan barred. I want to fight Brady will leave to-morrow for Dallas to confer with Stuart, Vendig and Julian regarding a place for the meeting. He says he will agree to any modification of the articles of agreement that Stuart may sugthe disadvantages in diminution of our trion similar causes in mitigation of our de

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Oct. 6.-Bob The Standard says: "The victory was Fitzsimmons returned late this evening decisive, and in view of from a very successful day's hunting. He brought back with him a large number of ducks and other game. He says he is enjoying his stay on the coast very much, and when he wins the big fight with Corbett he will probably return to Corpus Christi and invest in some pretty cottage property on the seashore. Fitzsimmons says that all the blow Corbett is making about his attached stake money is another re indication that the "pompadour gent" es not want to meet him. But Fitz insists that he will have to, as Stuart and Julian will see that a place is provided where they can fight. Julian is now on his way to Dallas to make arrangements with Stuart and Brady for pulling off the contest. HENRY, Ill., Oct. 6.-There has been organized in this city a stock company guaranteeing \$50,000 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. The company has selected the Henry islands, located in the Illinois river, two miles south of this city, belonging to

the United States government. The com-pany claims to be able to guarantee pro-tection and no interference from the offi-class if the fight is secured for this place. don was allowed to win with a schoolboy Another Place for the Fight. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 6.-An association is being formed here looking toward bringing off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at this place, in the middle of the Missouri river. Opposite the city is an island, which covers about three acres, which has been formed by the river in the past two years.

CITY OF PARIS ARRIVES.

Atlantic Steamer Reached New York Thirty-Six Hours Late. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.-The steamer City of Paris, about thirty-six hours overdue, was docked at 11 o'clock to-night. The officials at quarantine made an exception in favor of the Paris, allowing her to pass in to-night on account of her being belated. The delay was due to trouble, lately developed, of "priming" or foaming of the boilers. Repairs were made during her stay in Southampton which were expected to remedy the difficulty, but as soon as she was well started the "priming" again started and continued all the way across. There was no breakdown and no stormy weather was encountered, the lack of dry steam being the only difficulty.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Arrived: Paris, from Southampton; Britannia, from Marseilles and Naples. DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Oct. Arrived: Belgenland, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia. GLASGOW, Oct. 6 .- Arrived: Scandina-

vian, from Boston; Pomeranian, Montreal. HAVRE, Oct. 6 .- Arrived: La Champagne, from New York. BOSTON, Oct. 6.-Arrived: Cephalonia, from Liverpool.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BUBBLE. A Speculative Debauch Which Is Certain to End in Disaster.

Cincinnati Tribune. The capitals of England, France and Germany have entered on a wild debauch of speculation in the gold mining stocks of South Africa, and the feverish speculators are tumbling over one another in their haste to buy shares. The excitement has become infectious, and is now spread-ing even to Ind'a and Australia. The only country that has not been drawn into this nonetary maelstrom is the United States This speculative craze in the three wealthiest capitals of Europe is prompted by the same motive that has governed a large portion of mankind since the world began -that is, to get something for nothing, or to reap a fortune without labor. Such a craze is nothing more nor less than a prodigious gamble. Persons become wild with this fever of speculation, and their motive is the same as that of a man who plays the faro bank, or tries to pick the winner at a race track. They simply try to get something for nothing.

This wild and delirious mania for speculation is based on a newly conquered tract of country, 6,000 feet in altitude, and 2,000 miles from the sea coast, in South Africa. The tract is unsettled and undeveloped, and it has no railway connection with the outside world. There are rich gold mines in this region, for in 1894 it produced \$35,000,000 of gold, and, it is said, will produce much ore this year. The country being high and healthful, it is argued that white settlers can live and flourish there. But as yet the region is wild and unsettled. Yet the en who are back of this mammoth gamng scheme have organized mining, land, banking and other companies, with a total capital of \$250,775,000, and their market val-

fictitious value of these stocks. Here is a specimen of the news: "The dealings in mining shares on the London Stock Exchange now far exceed in amount all other transactions daily. Ten representative South African companies, with a nominal capital value of \$25,000,000, have risen in market value during the last thirty days more than \$50,000,-000. The increase of the total south African

ue on the London stock exchange has been

pushed up to the enormous total of \$1,074,-860,600. It is the most stupendous land and mining boom the world has ever known. Cablegrams from London bear the informa-

tion that reveals in a startling wa; the

the same period exceeds \$250,000,000. It true that there has been a substantial advance in all classes of securities, but spec-ulation is still confined to mines. It is imssible to keep track of all the new ventures publicly and privately put upon the market daily. The popular appetite for these things is simply insatiable." The twenty-six companies which have paid dividends have a history that is still more remarkable. Three years ago this south African gold tract was a howling wilderness, and it is almost in the same condition now. But in the last two years the twenty-six mining companies have seen their nominal capital rise from \$32,770,-000 to \$192,000,000. This is more than six-

fold in these two years. But the story is not yet completed. There are 133 mining companies which have never paid a cent, but in the last eighteen months their nominal capital has jumped from \$138,645,000 to \$566,145,000. Their value has increased threefold in a year, not on dividends, for none have been paid, but simply on expectations. This portion of the craze is certainly only a bubble hover-ing over holes in the ground.

twenty-seven miscellaneous companies, or-ganized since the boom reached its pres-ent proportions, and while none of them has paid one cent of dividends, yet their nominal capital has jumped from \$79,360,000 to \$318,895,000 in a few months. This is speculation and gold mining "on paper" rnato is a king who has bobbed up on the crest of the wave. He was interested in a bank that obtained subscriptions to the amount of \$7,500,00 to finance this South African bubble, but in one month this bank stock has risen to a quoted value of \$43,750,000, and still going shyward.

senses foreign money will come pouring back to safe and legitimate enterprises friends to permit this without at least a word of remonstrance. It seems to me that

LONDON, Oct. 7.-The Graphic says this morning of the Yale-Cambridge contest at

"America has taken the conceit out of us in a way unequaled since Australia may perhaps be a longer time before we recover from the shock. As a first step contributory cause of our defeat. When the Yale team came over and were beaten by Oxford it had to compete under conditions of cold and damp quite as foreign to their experience as the heat of New York has been to Englishmen. We did not urge umph, and it is not quite game to enlarge

that, except Fitzherbert, Cantabs performed as well as generally done at home, driven to the conclusion was somewhat lucky to beat Yale, or decidedly unlucky in subsequently losing to Cambridge. It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that at the present time America is pecurich in capable athletes of and though we may kinds, and though we may hope that at the next important meeting the Englishmen will assert their supremacy of their rivals, or at all events, come out on an equality, it would be churlish to refuse the frank and cordial acknowledgement which the recent achievements of their American opponents deserve."
The Sportsman says of the contest: "If result is not so utterly disastrous as London Athletic Club defeat, it does leave us much to boast about. It is te evident that the Cantabs have not done well at their training, owing to the great heat. Cambridge missed capital chance of snatching altogether unexpected success in the high jump, in which there was only a poor show all around. The long jump was quite as disappointing, and Cambridge would appear again to have lost a capital chance. Shel-

The Queen Will Die Game. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- A correspondent of the Times at Antananarivo, writing under date of Sept. 23, says: "The French are thirty miles off and are advancing fast. The British cemetery and the French observatory here have been wrecked. The Queen in a speech yesterday said: 'The French are close on you. You said you would fight for me, but you have not fought. I will not yield. I shall die at the palace.' "The Hovas are preparing to make the last stand at Ambehmanga."

FOUR-STORY BLOCK BURNED.

Fire Wipes Out a Building on Lawrence Street, Denver.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6 .- The four-story street burned this evening. Losses: Leonard & Montgomery, building, \$30,000; Cooper-Hagues' Furniture Company, goods stored on third and fourth floors, \$15,000; Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, bilhard and bar fixtures, \$20,000; Trexel Brothers & Clark, bicycles and riding academy, \$3,000; Illinois Glass Company, wholesale warerooms, \$10,000; total, \$78,000.

FEEDING VALUE OF OATS.

At Present Prices It Is More Profitable to Feed than to Sell. C. S. Plumb, Director of Purdue Agricultural Station.

The price paid farmers for oats at the present time is lower than for many years, perhaps the lowest in the history of the United States. From 1870 to 1895 the lowest average value for oats in any one year was 22.9 for 1889. The quotations on oats in Chicago markets to-day are 10 to 12 cents less per bushel than for a year ago at this time. At Lafayette, Ind., farmers are paid 16 cents per bushel for No. 2 white oats, and extra choice old oats can be bought of commission men for

One hundred pounds of average oats and corn are each supposed to contain the following amounts of food nutrients that are digested by the animal body: Protein. Carbohydrates. Fat)ats9.25

Protein is the flesh or muscle-forming material, while carbohydrates and fat are important fat-forming foods. Of the two foods protein is the most expensive to produce. The so-called "rich" foods are so designated on account of having a larger percentage of protein than the others, and they are usually the highest-priced foods in the market. Oil meal is a good example of this class of foods, containing a from the above it can be seen that one

expensive. A large amount of money is nundred pounds of oats contain decidedly more flesh or muscle-forming food than one hundred pounds of corn. On the basis of Lafayette quotations, 100 pounds of oats would fetch 50 cents and 100 bounds of corn 48 cents. In view of these extremely low prices, the writer believes feeders will do well to feed oats rather than sell them and buy bran, which is now 70 cents per 100 pounds. No other grain is superior if equal to oats as a food for working horses. For growing cattle or sheep or milch cows it is most desirable, and should be much more generally fed than it is. Instead of feeding corn as the only grain, a decided improvement would be a mixture of two parts ground corn and one part oats. While oats are less referred to than other common grains, in recommending feeding rations, it is not because of inferior value, but rather from the cost of this food. At the present time, however, the low price will warrant its Where streets are flat, as in Chicago, it would be advisable to have the conduits more extensive use. In a list of one hundred rations used by prominent dairy cat-tle feeders in the United States and Can-ada, published by the Wisconsin experiment station, oats are fed thirty-five times. Of nine Canadian feeders, eight added ground oats to the rations. It is not the purpose of this communica-tion to reflect upon the feeing value of other food stuffs, but rather to urge a

WIRES UNDERGROUND

THE SUBSURFACE TROLLEY SYSTEM A SUCCESS IN WASRINGTON.

No Unsightly Poles or Wires, No Noise, and the Chance of Fatalities Almost Done Away With.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Post. The success of the underground trolley road put in by the Metropolitan Street-car Company of this city on its Ninth-street line, with its four miles of double track, has encouraged that company to contract for the construction of thirteen miles more of the same system on its F-street line, running from Georgetown on the northwest to Lincoln Park on Capitol Hill on the southeast. The new system is pronounced in every way satisfactory, and although it has yet to undergo the test of winter the officers and stockholders of the company and the engineering forces of the mass placed at his disposal he was able General Electric Company, have no doubt whatever that they have hit upon a system, which is destined to revolutionize urban transportation, and possibly steam as The Ninth-street cars run as smooth as

glass. There is none of the noise and roar attaching to the overhead trolley, and the movements of the cars are attended with less commotion than the ordinary horse car. The wheels slip along as quietly as though on rubber tires, and the trains are under perfect control. They go slow or fast, at the pleasure of the motorman, and in stopping and starting there is none of the jerkiness which is such an unpleasant feature of cable travel. They start off gently, and those who are obliged to hang on the straps during the crowded hours experience. experience none of the inconveniences which made cable-car travel under similar circumstances dangerous to life and limb. So far as the public is concerned the underground trolley system, as illustrated on the Ninth-street line in Washington, is nearly ideal. The dangers of the overhead trolley have been done away with; there is nothing to offend the eye or invite attention to the overhead trolley have been done away with; there is nothing to offend the eye or invite attention to the overhead trolley. tion to the ever-present possibility of "live wires" falling upon the streets and burn-ing up helpless victims; and, best of all, the element of elasticity in motion has been obtained. With the cable there can be only one standard of speed, while here | tial details. the motorman can regulate the motion to In several important particulars the conalong, and whenever open space and opportunity present a greater rate is made. The Ninth-street line has been in operation now about two months, and in that time only one accident has occurred, and that was the result of carelessness.

The system adopted by the Metropolitan Street-car Company involves an entire abandonment of wires, except where cables are employed to "feed" the "conductor resile". rails" with new power at stated intervals. The early experimentation in underground systems was along the principles of the overhead trolley. The Love system, which was tried in Chicago three or four years ago by Mr. Yerkes and abandoned as inficient, was nothing more nor less than a little trolley on poles built in a conduit. This was found to be easily thrown out of gear and hard to repair.

EXPERIMENTS MADE. Consequently breaks were frequent, with all the annoyances attendant upon such accidents. The Love system was tried in Washington along a stretch on U street about a mile and a half in length. Under favorable conditions everything runs smoothly on this line, but during the rough weather of last winter it broke down for an almost continuous period of two or three days. The snow sifted in through the slot and clogged the underground apparatus hopelessly. The U street underground trolley has a great many improvements upon the original Love system as tried in Chicago, but it did not work entirely to the satisfaction of either the car company or the public, as before stated, and the street car people for the time being abandoned further construction which was in contemplation at one time. Now Mr. Wheeler, of Chicago, who is the prime mover in the Love concern, is about to put in several miles of line in New York with still further improvements, but inasmuch as it involves the use of wires the more advanced thought in the electrical field has turned away from that idea as not carrying the correct principle. The power that moves the electrical trains along the Ninth-street lines in Washington is conveyed through "T" rails,

fixed immovably in a framework. These "T" rails are eight inches apart, and present the flat part to each other. They supported upon porcelain insulators The device which is attached to the bot-tom of the cars and extends down through the slot to the space between the "conduc-tor rails" is called a "plow," and the parts which come in contact with the rails are designated as "shoes." These "shoes," un-der the clever manipulation of the motor-man, are thrown out until they rub against the rails. This is the way the power is communicated and although the framework is constructed to stand a pressure of many thousand volts, it has never been found necessary to apply more than 250 or 300 volts. This pressure is so gentle as to produce hardly a perceptible friction, and the rust has not been worn of shoes and the rust has not been worn off shoes than have been in constant use for nearly sixty days, while the inner sides of the "conductor rails" show very little effect from usage, being hardly worn smooth.

The test so far has been so entirely to the satisfaction of the street-car company that its management may be said to be in a perpetual smile of contentment. The system in use is very largely the product of the inventive genius and engineering skill of A. N. Connett, chief engineer of the company, who, however, was fortunate to be in a position to take advantage of

all the improvements and inventions that had gone before. MOST INVENTIONS USELESS. The General Electric Company, which is the owner of over four hundred patents directed to this branch of electrical invention, turned its engineering office over to Mr. Connett and his assistants, with carte blanche to go in and help themselves to anything they could find. Mf. Connett found that the great majority of the inventions were useless or trivial, but out of the mass placed at his disposal he was able to find enough to give him the right lead, and after months of patient research and experiment the "conductor rail" in use on

the North Ninth-street line was the re-This rail, with many incidental appli-ances, has been patented by the Metropol-itan company, but a friendly arrangement has been entered into with the General Electric allowing that concern to manu-facture for the trade, the car company in turn being guaranteed against infringement of patent. The exact terms of the agreement between the two companies, is un-known, but that is a matter for which the public cares little. It is results the public

The cost of converting the horse car line nto an underground electric system was \$35,000 a mile in the case of the Ninth-street line of Washington. That amount included between \$8,000 and \$9,000 a mile for repaying the street with asphalt where torn up in putting in the conduits. Mr. Connett estimates that where the Belgian pavement is used the cost per mile would not be over \$29,000, and it might be considerably under that figure.

The conduits put in on this line, Mr. Connett says, are the best that have yet been built. They are not so deep or so

large as those necessary in the construc-tion of a cable line, and very much less

saved in excavation, while the great expense attaching to the construction of the vast caverns for cable drums and other power machinery is avoided.

There are manhoies at intervals of thir-The conductor rails are elevated ten inches above the bottom of the conduit. Along this particular line, however, drainage conditions are exceptionally favorable.

to a greater depth, although the rails can be entirely submerged in water without interfering with the operation of the cars. TEST OF 32,000 VOLTS. Extensive tests made at the works of the General Electric Company have demonstrated this fact beyond any doubt. Trial has also shown that the porcelain more extensive use of oats, especially dur-ing the present depression in prices.

phere and 28,000 volts through thirteen and one-half hours of submersion in water. The machinery in use on the cars of the Ninth-street line have a capacity of 2,000 volts, and, as before said, it has only been necessary so far in hauling trains of three loaded cars to apply a pres sure of 300 volts. It will be seen that there is plenty of leeway for all the power that night be necessary.

The amazing pressure that these insu lators will stand opens up a great pros-pect for the introduction of electricity as substitute for steam on steam railroads, and the General Electric people, for the first time, believe that they can very soon offer a system that will revolutionize transportation for long as well as short distances. They are suffused with a glow of pleasurable anticipation at the great things they believe to be in store for the public, the railroad world and themselves n the near future. If their expectations are anywhere near realized great events in transportation are at hand, and the next few years will witness wonderful happen-

Mr. Connett, who, by the way, appears to e an intensely practical man, figures an important saving in the cost of maintain-ing his underground electric system as com-pared with cable. He says also that it can be run considerably cheaper than the over-head trolley and at infinitely less risk to the public, to say nothing of the effacement of the horrible overhead disfigurement. The original cost of track and equipments for an overhead trolley line is about \$20,000 per mile; the underground will cost anywhere from \$28,000 to \$35,000, depending upon the character of pavement that has to be relaced in the streets. Underground electric roads can be built for about 60 per cent. of the cost of cable, and is subject to vastly less strain and wear and tear in mainte-

Mr. Connett is not prepared to say that the underground system that he is putting in would serve as well as cable for the heavy business on the principal cable lines in Chicago. In fact, he hardly believed it would, although upon that point he did not pretend to pass judgment. He has given the Chicago situation considerable study and is fully acquainted with the practical difficulties confronting the engineering departments of the three great Chicago neering departments of the three great Chicago surface systems. That makes him hesitate to indulge in free comment as to what may or may not be best for Chicago further than to say that off the lines of specially heavy traffic the system in use on the North Ninth street, Washington, line cannot fail to be an unqualified success. He has no fears of serious interference on ecount of the snow of winter, although his opinion on that score is very far from being conclusive. He will be able to form better judgment next spring on that point and will also have the benefit of the ex-perience of a New York company which as put in several miles of experimental line with an equipment something like his own, although differing in many essen-

in Chicago. Here there are no it work and despoi! the stockholders. urance. In Chicago-well, everybody cnows about the way street-railway struction contracts are farmed out there to the terrific and uncalled-for ultimate enrgement of the capitalization. But that

RECOLLECTIONS OF MAHONE. His Methods When in Control of Virginia Politics-A Boss.

Washington Correspondence New York The sudden illness of ex-Senator Mahone f Virginia, has set many persons reflecting pon the ups and downs in American public fe, as illustrated by the fortunes of a man who a dozen years ago held the po-litical destiny of the great State of Virginia in the hollow of his hand, but whose chief occupation for the last half-decade has been to struugle with Congress to induce it to buy a piece of land of him for a printing office. Recollections of his methods as a political boss are recounted at every gathering of politicians in this city. He used to swing party patronage with a long arm in the early eighties. He used to leave lying on his table, as a means of impressing the casual visitor of the sense of his power, in his palmy days, a printed blank reading in

Washington, D. C., ---, 188-. General—Please appoint — — postmaster at —, in the county of —, Virginia.

This is at the resquest of those interested n the office, and for the good of the serv-ce, as I am advised and believe. Yours, WILLIAM MAHONE To the First Assistant Postmaster-gen-eral, Postoffice Department. This document was indorsed, also in

print, in this way: Senator Mahone nends the appointment of --- for postmaster at —, in — county, Virginia.

Mahone worked diligently in conjunction with Jay Hubbell, assessing all the federal office holders within reach. Once in awhile his mechanical methods brought him to grief. The story is told of a Democrat who had deserted his party, and done a ceat deal of work for General Mahone in me of the southwestern counties of Virone of the southwestern countries of the ginia, and had received a country post-office in return. The neighborhood was not very thickly settled or the people very much given to letter writing; and the remuch given to letter writing; and the result was that during the first month of his office holding the postmaster took in only 4 cents in cash—the price of one three-cent postage stamp and one postal card. A campaign was just coming on, and the postmaster had hardly time to figure up his profits from his office when a circular arrived from Hubbell demanding 5 per cent. of his official income for campaign purposes. This was quickly followed by one from Mahone calling on him for 10 per cent. of the same income. The postmaster concluded that after handing over 5 per cent. and then 10, the remainder of the cents was not likely to lay the foundations of a fortune, so he threw up the postoffice and his membership in the Readjuster party at the same time and went back to his old love among the Demo-

Mahone could be very small in certain ways when he had vengeance to gratify. An old negro, who had been a servant in President Madison's family, had received an appointment as an employe of the United States Senate at the instance of Ben Hill, of Georgia. The place was worth only a few hundred dollars a year, and the old man was abundantly able to perform its duties in spite of his advanced age. He was a favorite with all the Senators who came in contact with him. Mahone wanted a place for one of his bankrupt beelers and learning that the negro had heelers, and, learning that the negro had been appointed through the influence of Hill, who had recently given him a terrible drubbing in a speech in the Senate, he went to the Sergeant-at-arms and said;

"I want that nigger's place."
"Why," remonstrated the Sergeant-atArms, "that is Robert Stewart. He was
one of President Madison's servants, He
has been here—" "Yes, yes, I know; but you might as well make him out one of Washington's servants while you are about it. Perhaps that would help him get another position. I want his place."

As the Senator insisted, the Sergeant-at-Arms complied, for that was the period when the Readjuster chief held the balance

of power in the Senate. In 1884 a commander who had been in the navy twenty-three years was superintend-ent of the fifth lighthouse district. He dismissed a notoriously incompetent negro who had been appointed by order of Ma-hone. The Senator ordered his henchman back again. The commander refused to obey. The Senator went to Washington and demanded that the commander be disciplined. It took the Secretary of the Navy four weeks to bring himself around to the point of carrying out this behest, and then the officer was put on waiting orders with the reduced pay incidental to that condi-

It is not difficult to appreciate the indig-

nation which inspired ex-Attorney-general MacVeagh, as early as 1882, to exclaim: "Look at the awful humiliation through which Mahone and his associates are dragging the State of Virginia. Every citizen must be ashamed of the spectacle. The administration is prostituting the national treasury to enable a certain portion of the cople of Virginia to force another portion pense attaching to the construction of the vast caverns for cable drums and other power machinery is avoided.

There are manhouse at intervals of thirteen and one-half feet, or over each insulator. By this means any break or accident to the underground equipment can be located and repaired at the least expense of time. It is possible for repairers and experts to keep the subterranean equipment under constant inspection. Cables running from the great dynamos at the power house "feed" in fresh power at intervals of eight hundred feet. This is the only way in which wires are used, and they are so packed that there is no possibility of danger to life therefrom.

The conductor rails are elevated ten to repudiate her debt."

There was one man in Washington during General Mahone's supremacy who took great satisfaction in showing that he was the Senator's equal in a game of political bluff. This was Mr. Rounds, then Public Printer. Mahone went one day to the government printing office to demand the dismissal of a certain compositor, a Virginian, who had worked against him in dismissing the man, "Mr. Blank is a good printer," said he. "He is faithful and industrious, and besides he was appointed at the request of Representative Dezendorf, to whom I am under obligations."

"But I don't care about that," persisted Mahone, "I demand his removal. If you o repudiate her debt." Mahone, "I demand his removal, If you don't remove him at once I shall appeal to the President and find out whether I have anything to say about appointments from my State.

Mr. Rounds was in a quandary. He did not care to be crushed between the upper milistone of the White House and the lower milistone of the Senate. He was an Illinois man himself, and was not used to this sort of bully politics. After thinking the matter over he sent for the compositor, and, in the presence of Senator Mahone, informed him that he was dismissed. Mahone's eyes gleamed with satisfaction

No Drugs to No Stems to SMOKE No Nerves Quaking No Heart Palpitating No Dyspeptic Aching

that the removal of this Virginian is al That is all I have to ask," answerup stairs and take your case again. I reappoint you from the State of Illinois."

Mahone never forgave Rounds for thus
turning the tables on him.

THE OFFICE OF BISHOP. What the Title Signifies in the Methe odist Episcopal Church. New York Advocate.

From time to time correspondents send letters written on paper stamped with tit.es and officers of organizations, in whi h Methodist bishops are entitled "Right Reverend," and a tendency appears in the secular press to refer them by these terms. One of our bishops informs us that he recently received a letter addressing him as "Lord Bishop." It is to be hoped that nothing of the kind will be encouraged by the Methodists.

Right Reverend is a title which has its primary origin in the arbitrary distinction of Rome, a part of the general policy of developing subordination and reverence for successive orders, culminating in prostration before the Pope. It persists also, in the partly reformed Church of England and the communions allied to it. prelacy and the claims that underlie it. Methodism provides for the consecta i is a special provision that, if from any cause there should be no bishops, elders shall consecrate a bishop. Methodi m knows nothing of the order of bishops a the sense in which those officers cale i right reverend, or its equivalent, by Roman Catholic and their Protestant imilators, are bishops. Mr. Wesley deciared mself to be as scriptural an episcop any man in England; and every elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church is as scriptural an episcopos as any bishop in tha church, having all the inherent rights of the said bishop, except those establishe and conferred upon certain presbyters by unctions are fully defined, who have the power to resign at any moment, and may be deposed for ceasing to exercise their functions, for inefficiency, heresy, or dis-obedience to the rules and regulations of the General Conference duly enacted, when the same are not contrary to the constitu-

Were we to pause here doubtless certain Roman Catholics and High Church Epis-copalians would seize upon what is writen for the disparagement of the Methodist episcopacy. Probably they will do so without regard to what may follow. The doctrine of Methodism concerning the episcopacy, therefore, may well be stated at this point. It is that a government by bishops is agreeable to the Scriptures, not enjoined therein; that any in the exercise of its inherent power to make rules and regulations for tself, subject to the word of God, may an office, or, in that sense uished from that of elder or presbyter as to the power to preach or administ the holy sacraments, or even to order but that such an office is of the high dignity and of life estate, unless the coluntarily resigns. Bishops in the Meth odist Episcopal Church are primus inte-pares-first among equals. John Wesley a presbyter, ordained Thomas Coke, who was already a presbyter, superintendent; Thomas Coke, with the aid of others, or-dained Francis Asbury a deacon and an elder, and also a superintendent; Asbury and Coke ordained Whatcoat a bishop, or The title of a Methodist bishop is noth-

We should be the first to resent any dis-paragement of the office of bishop in the ethodist Episcopal Church. It is the vating those who fill it by the nature of ne duties imposed, the confidence re-osed and the powers exercised. It possesses a prerogative greater than any ex-ercised over ministers and churches by bishops in the Protestant Episcopal Church: that of fixing the appointments of all the ministers, and thus important whom they will upon the churches.

From the Methodist Episcopal points ew, the claims of Protestant bishops to the exclusive power of ordination to the episcopacy are without foundation; their assumption that only those who have been ordained by bishops in their sense of the word are rightful ministers of Christ's and that such ordination is essential to the validity of the church, we believe to be "a figment of the imagination," which "no man ever did prove or can prove." They are, however, consistent with their own claims in calling their bishops Right Reverend to distinguish them from presbyters,

whom they believe to belong to a radically distinct and inferior order. The ground on which our church rests its claims to public consideration is not that Catholic Church or the Church of England but for general recognition as a Christian body we rest upon our doctrines, spirit history and works, and recognize all evangelical Protestant denominations as branches of the visible Church of Christ in the world. Under these circumstances it would not be compatible either with honesty or self-respect to seek influence by adopting any of the titles of prelatical bodies in the absence of that which those titles signify.

To our own members our bishops are Anti-Women Suffragists.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The special state committee of anti-women suffragists, headed by Mrs. John V. L. Purin, of this city, has issued the following address to the electors of the State of New York:
"The committee of women organized
the State of New York to oppose amendment to the Constitution striking out the word 'male' in the qualification of vot-ers, addresses this appeal to the electors of the State. The members of the commit-tee are perfectly aware that it is unconstitutional and wrong to ask of any person seeking nomination or election to the Legislature any pledge as to his discharge of the responsibility of his position. They are anxious, therefore, to urge on the voters of the State that they should take pains to secure the nomination and elecbe opposed to the women in favor of the ballot. It is not thought wise or necessary to enter into any argument in this appeal against so radical and fundamental revolution in the system in the electrons."



NATIONAL **Tube Works** Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water.

Hoffer Tubes, Cast and Malle-able Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimming, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Piates and Diss, Wrenches, Steam Trans, Pumps, Kitch-en Sin's, Hose, Belting, Bab-bit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wining Waste, and nd Water. Natural Gas applies a specialty. Steam-eating Apparatus for Pub-ic Buildings, Store-rooms fills, Shopa, Factories, Laur iries, Lumber Dry-House etc. Cut and Thread to o der any size Wrought-Ire